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IDENTIFIERS *Del Mar College TX

ABSTRACT

A vocabulary improvement project, comprised of three components, was initiated at Del Mar College (DMC) in Corpus Christi, Texas, in spring 1991. Component 1 consisted of a baseline study of vocabulary knowledge among students in two levels of remedial reading classes. The test instrument measured content-specific vocabulary in English/literature, mathematics, science, and social studies. Component 2 of the project involved a search of print and computer sources for content-based reading assignments and vocabulary practice exercises. In the final component of the project, beginning-level instructors in remedial English, remedial math, Vocational Nursing, and American History were asked to provide lists of 50 or more basic vocabulary words that students would need to begin the first course in their disciplines. These lists will be used in designing learning packets for vocabulary reinforcement and reading. Included in this report on the project are data tables showing results from the vocabulary testing in Component 1 of the study; the completed lists of subject-specific vocabulary terms provided to instructors in Component 3; a list of criteria used for evaluating materials in Component 2; a bibliography of materials examined, including information on costs and ordering procedures; and two sample instructional units emerging from the project, covering math and reading vocabulary. (PAA)

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ED352103

Measuring and Facilitating Vocabulary Acquisition of Basic Skills Reading Students

1992 NISOD International Conference
on Teaching Excellence
Austin, Texas
May 25, 1992

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JC930034

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DESCRIPTION OF STUDY

This project (made up of 3 components) was initially supported by a Del Mar College Instructional Improvement Grant. Component 1 was a baseline study of student vocabulary knowledge. The Diagnostic Reading Test, Section I, Form A, for 7th Grade through College Freshman Year, Triggs, Spache, et. al., Committee on Diagnostic Reading Tests, Inc., Mountain Home, N.C., 1978 reprinted edition, was utilized. This assessment has 200 vocabulary items -- 50 each in the areas of English/Literature, mathematics, science, and social studies. Vocabulary knowledge was measured early in the spring 1991 semester for 2 levels of reading classes --- Reading 305 (lowest level remedial class), and Reading 306 (intermediate level remedial class). An analysis of variance (repeated measures design) revealed that the overall mean score of class 2 (306) was significantly higher than the overall mean score of class 1 (305) at the .001 level ($F(1,129)=91.23$; mean of class 1=88.34; mean of class 2=104.11). The differences within both classes on the four subtests were not significant, nor was the interaction significant.

Once overall and content specific needs were measured, the second component of our project was to search print and computer materials for content based readings and vocabulary practices suitable for our lab. Our criteria for selection of these materials and a bibliography of materials researched is included in this packet.

The third and final part of our study was to elicit 4 content lists from beginning level course instructors in English, math, Vocational Nursing, and History. Teachers were instructed to supply us with 50 or more basic vocabulary words that students would need to begin the first course in their disciplines. However, one can see that several instructors provided more content specific terms from their textbooks rather than the more generalized vocabulary we requested. Nevertheless, these will be useful to us in designing learning packets for vocabulary reinforcement and reading in their specific courses. In our packet, we are sharing two short learning exercises from the content areas of math and history just to illustrate the kinds of material we are in the process of developing. Ideally, we may end up with several one hour mini-courses in vocabulary and reading in specific content areas, available to students through our Reading Center. Using these materials, students could reinforce their class needs in specific content courses in our reading environment.

Totals

A B Summary Table

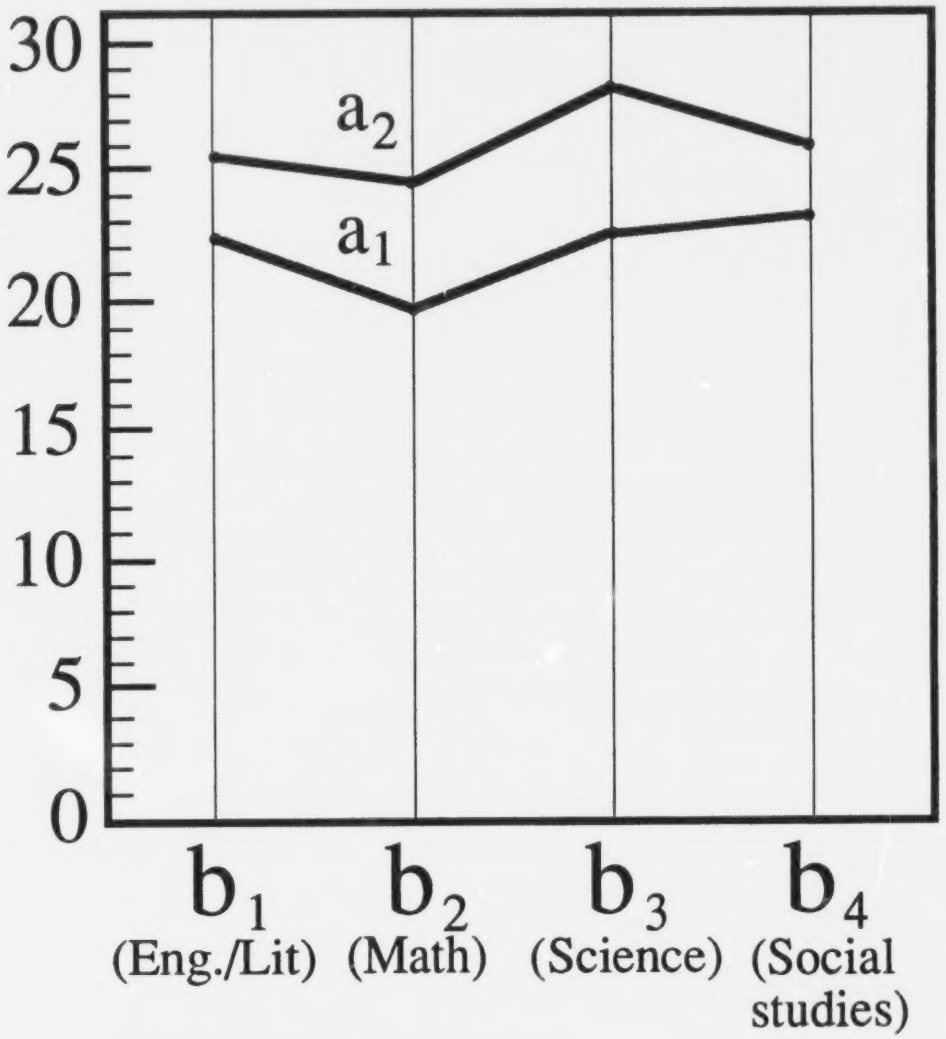
	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	
a_1 (n=77) Rdg 305	1743	1534	1745	1780	6802
a_2 (n=54) Rdg 306	1369	1323	1530	1400	5622
N=131	3112	2857	3275	3180	12424

Means

A B[1] Summary Table

	b_1 (English)	b_2 (Math)	b_3 (Science)	b_4 (SS)	
a_1 (n=77)	22.636 (2.5)	19.922 (4)	22.662 (2.5)	23.117 (1)	88.338
a_2 (n=54)	25.352 (3)	24.500 (4)	28.333 (1)	25.926 (2)	104.111
N=131	23.756 (3)	21.809 (4)	25.000 (1)	24.275 (2)	94.840

Means



a_2= Reading 306 group
a_1= Reading 305 group

a significant
b not significant

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p<
Between sub.					
A	224490.51	1	224490.51	91.23	.001
Sub w. gr.	317435.64	129	2460.7414		
Within sub.					
B	177.7211	3	59.2404	.04	n.s.
AB	739.6609	3	246.5536	.15	n.s.
B x sub. w. gr.	640221.39	387	1654.3188		

SELECTED VOCABULARY LISTS

Necessary terms for

1st level Vocational Nursing

1st level Remedial English

1st level Remedial Math

American History(1st course)
College Level

from Lois White
Del Mar Vocational
Nursing Dept.

NURSING EDUCATION

VOCABULARY

1. Abduction - Movement of a limb away from the body.

2. Afebrile - Without fever.

3. Alignment - Maintaining of body structures in their appropriate anatomical positions.

4. Apnea - Absence of spontaneous respiration.

5. Asepsis - Absence of germs. Surgical asepsis protects against infection before, during or after surgery by use of sterile techniques.

6. Atelectasis - Collapse of lung tissue, preventing respiratory exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen.

7. Ascultation - Act of listening for sounds within the body to evaluate the condition of various organs.

8. Bradycardia - Heart rate of less than 60 beats per minute.

9. Bronchoscopy - Visual examination of the tracheobronchial tree, using the standard metal bronchoscope or the narrower, flexible fiberoptic bronchoscope.

10. Canthus - Angle at the medial (inner) and lateral (outer) margins of the eyelids.

11. Catabolism - Complex, metabolic process in which energy is liberated for use in work, energy storage, or heat production by the destruction of complex substances to form simple compounds.

12. Crepitus - Crackling sound heard as a result of bone fragments rubbing together or air in the subcutaneous tissue.

13. Cyanois - Blue discoloration of the skin and mucous membrane cause by inadequate oxygen in the blood.

14. Debridement - Removal of dirt, foreign objects, damaged tissue, and cellular debris from a wound or burn to prevent infection and to promote healing.

15. Dehiscence - Separation of a surgical incision or the rupture of a wound closure.

16. Disinfection - Destruction of disease-causing microorganisms.

17. Dyspnea - Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing.

18. Edema - Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the tissue.

19. Endocrine gland - Ductless gland that delivers hormones to specific groups in the body.

20. Erythema - Redness or inflammation of the skin or mucous membranes.

21. Flatus - Air or gas in the intestine that is passed through the rectum.

22. Fomite - Nonliving material, such as bed linens, that may convey pathogenic microorganisms.

23. Glycogen - Polysaccharide that is the major carbohydrate stored in animal cells.

24. Hematemesis - Vomiting of bright red blood.

25. Hematuria - Blood in the urine.

26. Hypotension - Abnormal condition in which the blood pressure is not adequate for tissue perfusion and oxygenation.

27. Interstitial - Of or pertaining to the space between the tissues, as interstitial fluid.

28. Intracellular - Located within the cell.

29. Ischemia - Deficiency of blood supply caused by circulatory obstruction.

30. Kernicterus - Abnormal toxic accumulation of bilirubin in central nervous system tissues.

31. Labile - Unstable; characterized by a tendency to change or to be altered.

32. Lochia - Discharge that flows from the vagina after childbirth.

33. Miotic - Causing constriction of the pupil of the eye.

34. Muscle tone - Muscle strength; the normal state of balanced tension in muscles.

35. Nephrotoxin - Substance destructive to the kidney.

36. Nosocomial infection - Infection acquired during hospitalization.

37. Objective data - Data that are both observable and measurable. Vital signs and laboratory reports are examples of objective data.

38. Oliguria - Diminished capacity to form and pass urine, less than 240 ml. in 8 hours.

39. Patent - Condition of being open and unblocked, such as a patent airway.

40. Polyuria - Excretion of abnormally large amounts of urine.

41. Postprandial - After a meal.

42. Ptosis - Drooping of the eyelids.

43. Referred pain - Pain felt at a site other than its origin.

44. Residual urine - Urine left in the bladder after the patient has voided.

45. Sanguineous - Pertaining to blood.

46. Sphygmomanometer - Device for measuring arterial blood pressure.

47. Stasis - Disorder in which the normal flow of a fluid through a vessel of the body is slowed or halted.

48. Syncope - Brief lapse of consciousness; fainting.

49. Tachypnea - Abnormal rate of breathing, greater than 26 breaths per minute.

50. Turgor - Normal resiliency of the skin caused by outward pressure of cells and interstitial fluid. Decreased turgor indicates dehydration; increased turgor indicates edema.

51. Vertigo - Dizziness; a sensation of faintness or an inability to maintain normal balance in a standing or seated position.

52. Vital signs - Measurements of temperature, pulse, respirations, and blood pressure.

November 26, 1991

Nancy,

Here's a list of terms that I use in English 606 classes. I've divided them into categories. Is this the kind of thing that you were looking for? Please let me know how all this comes out.

Jim Pierce

Campus Life
campus
resident
grievance
prerequisites
semester
semester hour
Education Plan
grade point average

Library
reference librarian
stacks
catalog
call number
periodical

Dictionary
synonym
entry word
abbreviation
suffix
syllable
hyphenate
prefix

Grammar
comma splice
fragment
agreement
plural
clause
pronoun
possessive
run-on sentence
verb tense
singular
dependent
preposition
apostrophe
contraction

Composition
assignment
body
paragraph
proofread
describe
contrast
topic sentence
demonstrate
setting
review
specific
general
vague
lecture
dialogue
introduction
conclusion
essay
appropriate
compare
outline
illustrate
plagiarism
contents
revise
detailed
transition
original
background
narration

MATHEMATICAL WORDS, TERMS, AND PHRASES

The following words, terms, and phrases are those which I judge to be the most important to basic mathematics. None of these terms are specific for algebra.

1	Absolute Value	The distance from zero to the value on the number line, without regard for direction
2	Addend	A value that is to be added
3	Addition Property of Zero	If a is any number, then a + 0 = a
4	Associative Property of Addition	If a, b, and c are any numbers, then (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)
5	Associative Property of Multiplication	Factors can be grouped to change the normal order of operations.
6	Average	The result of dividing the sum of several scores by the number of scores.
7	Common Factor	A factor of each of the given numbers
8	Common Multiple	A value of which each of the given numbers is a factor.
9	Commutative Property of Addition	If a and b are any numbers, then a + b = b + a
10	Commutative Property of Multiplication	If a and b are any numbers, then (a)(b) = (b)(a)
11	Counting Numbers	The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on without end.
12	Decimal Number	Values which include a decimal point to indicate that all place values to the right of that decimal point represent quantities less than one in value.
13	Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction - the divisor in the division indicated by the fraction.
14	Difference	The result of subtraction.
15	Digit	One of ten single symbols - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
16	Distributive Property	If a, b, and c are any numbers, then a(b + c) = ab + ac
17	Dividend	If a and b are any numbers, and if b does not equal zero, then in the division a + b, a is the dividend.

Dorothy Smith, Del Mar College, East Campus 11/20/91

MATHEMATICAL WORDS, TERMS, AND PHRASES

18	Divisor	If a and b are any numbers, and if b does not equal zero, then in the division a ÷ b, b is the divisor.
19	Exponent	Tells how many times one factor is being used in an expression.
20	Expression	A combination of numbers, mathematical operations, and grouping symbols, representing a value.
21	Factor	Noun - One of the values to be multiplied, or Verb - to find values whose product is the given number.
22	Factorization	Indicated product of several factors.
23	Fraction	Indicates division of the numerator by the denominator, or shows the comparison of two values, or represents a value on a number line. Ex: a/b
24	Greatest Common Factor	Larges number that is a factor of the given numbers.
25	Grouping Symbols	Parentheses, Brackets, Braces, Fraction Bar, which are used to change the normal order of operations.
26	Improper Fraction	A fraction whose value is greater than or equal to one.
27	Integers	The set of numbers made up of the whole numbers, their opposites, and zero
28	Inverse Property of Addition (Sum of Opposites)	The sum of opposites is zero. Ex: a + (-a) = 0
29	Inverse Property of Multiplication (Product of Reciproca	The product of reciprocals is one. Ex: 2/3 times 3/2 = 1
30	Mixed Number	A whole number plus a proper fraction.
31	Multiple	The product of the given number with a whole number is said to be the multiple of the given number.
32	Multiplication Property of One	The product of one and any value is that value.
33	Multiplication Property of Zero	The product of any number and zero is zero.

MATHEMATICAL WORDS, TERMS, AND PHRASES

34	Negative Numbers	Those values less than zero.
35	Numerator	The top number in a fraction. The dividend in the indicated division.
36	Opposites	Values equidistant and in the opposite direction from zero on the number line.
37	Order of Operations	In an expression, the order in which the various operations are to be performed.
38	Ordering Symbols	> (is greater than), < (is less than), and = (is equal to)
39	Place Value	The position of a digit within a number, which indicates the value that it represents.
40	Positive Numbers	Those values greater than zero
41	Prime Factorization	The indicated product of prime numbers.
42	Prime Number	A whole number which has no factors other than one and itself.
43	Product	The result of multiplication.
44	Proper Fraction	A fraction whose value is less than one.
45	Properties of Zero in Division	Division by zero is not possible.
46	Quotient	The result of division
47	Reciprocal	The value which, when multiplied by a given number, produces a product of one.
48	Rounding	The process of approximation to a given place value.
49	Simplest Form	A form which cannot be written with fewer symbols, or which has no grouping symbols.
50	Sum	The result of addition
51	Whole Numbers	The set of numbers beginning with zero, each of which is one more than the preceding one.

HISTORY 605A SELECTED LIST

from R. Bridwell
Del Mar History Dept.

ratify

orthodox

autocratic

public domain

utopian

deference

monotheism

hierarchy

nobility

gentry

capitalism

predestination

yeoman

tithes

heresy

confederation

monarchy

democracy

egalitarian

sovereignty

peers

primogeniture

secession

tariff

demogogue

libel

slander

electorate

assumption

nullification

abolition

suffrage

impeachment

caucus

injunction

ante-bellum

bureaucracy

polygamy

rebellion/revolt

stereotypes

allegiance

insurgents

manifest destiny

naturalization

referendum

conspiracy

conscription

bigotry

dissent

martial law

feminist

emancipation

due process of law

vigilantes

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING MATERIALS

FOR THE CONTENT VOCABULARY ACQUISITION PROJECT

Materials for the project were evaluated with the following content and form criteria. Materials considered should:

1. Teach vocabulary needed for entry into first-year college courses.
2. Present vocabulary in context.
3. Provide numerous practices.
4. Emphasize essential words.
5. Engage the reader's attention.
6. Follow a clear, regular format

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF VOCABULARY MATERIALS

EXAMINED FOR THE CONTENT AREA VOCABULARY ACQUISITION PROJECT

EDL
P.O. BOX 210726
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

EDL Core Vocabularies
Catalog # 346510
Price $5.95

Contain EDL's core vocabularies in reading, math, science and social studies. It contains word lists from readiness through reading level 13.

FOCUS MEDIA, INC.
839 Stewart Avenue
P.O. Box 865
Garden City, New York. 11530

Earth Science Keyword
Catalog # Apple CP2310A
Price $65

Software for using deductive reasoning skills and knowledge of earth science to identify important vocabulary and science concepts. Covers astronomy, rocks and minerals. Grades 8-12.

Vocabulary of Computer Science
Catalog # Apple C4005A-B
Price $45

Students try to identify mystery words related to computer science. Grades 7-10.

Vocabulary of Social Studies-American History Series
Catalog # Apple SS6831A-B
Price $85

Software helps students learn and remember the meanings of important vocabulary words and concepts from a traditional U.S.history curriculum.

JAMESTOWN PUBLISHERS
Post Office Box 9168
Providence, Rhode Island 02940
(401) 331-7257

Reading The Content Fields-Middle Level (4-8)
English-Catalog # 551M
ISBN 125-4
Price $4.95
Social Studies-Catalog # 552M
ISBN 127-0
Price $4.95
Mathematics-Catalog # 553M
ISBN 129-7
Price $4.95
Science-Catalog # 554M
ISBN 1311-9
Price $4.95
Practical Arts-Catalog # 555M
ISBN 133-5
Price $4.95

Reading The Content Fields-Advanced Level (8-12)
English: Catalog #551A
ISBN 135-1
Price $5.25
Social Studies: Catalog #552A
ISBN 137-8
Price $5.25
Mathematics Catalog: #553A
ISBN 139-4
Price $5.25

Science Catalog: #554A
ISBN 141-6
Price $5.25

Practical Arts Catalog # 555A
ISBN 143-2
Price $5.25

Twenty-five practice exercises which consists of a short reading passage followed by four questions that concentrate on four areas of comprehension: literal, interpretive, applied, vocabulary.

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
College Sales Department
Front and Brown Street
Riverside, New Jersey 08075-1197

Palumbo, Linda and Frank J. Gaik. Vocabulary For a New World. New York: Macmillan, 1992.

ISBN 0-02 390567-0

A text for building college-level vocabulary through context-based language acquisition. Words were selected on the basis of the frequency of use in college texts and major periodicals as well as for their conceptual depth. Builds vocabulary in areas of business, computers, law, economics, philosophy, history, sciences and the arts.

STECK VAUGHN CO.
P.O. Box 26015
Austin, Texas 78755

Vocabulary Connections: A Content Area Approach
Level G (7)
ISBN 62-2209-7
Price $4.92
Level H (8)
ISBN 62-2211-0
Price $4.92

Lessons address specific content areas--social studies, science, literature, math, health and fine arts. Exercises include cloz paragraphs, semantic maps, base words, word puzzles, dictionary skills, composition pages.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OTHER VOCABULARY MATERIALS EXAMINED

The following materials were examined for project but did not meet the criteria established. In most cases the materials did not teach vocabulary from content areas.

EDUCULTURE, INC
689 West Schapville Rd.
Scales Mound, Illinois 61075

Analogies I
Catalog # Apple IS60AP
Price $65.00
Catalog # IBM IS60PC
Price $85.00

Students analyze and solve analogies. Includes tutorial and remediation on all wrong answers.

Analogies II
Catalog # Apple IS61AP
Price $65.00
Catalog # IBM IS61PC
Price $65.00

More practice in solving analogies. Designed to help prepare students for the analogies section of college aptitude tests.

Antonyms
Catalog # Apple IS62AP
Catalog Price $34.95
Catalog # IBM IS62PC
Catalog Price $34. 95

Practice exercises identifying antonyms.

Challenging Analogies
Catalog # Apple ML12AP
Price $44.95
Catalog # IBM ML12PC
Price $44.95

Program presents five kinds of analogies with twenty exercises of each. Feedback responses given with each answer choice.

The Con of Rath
Catalog # Apple IS107AP
Price $49.95
Catalog # IBM IS107PC
Price $49.95

An adventure story in which students attempt to expose an

international conspiracy by supplying missing vocabulary words.

Lucky 7 Vocabulary Games
Catalog # Apple IS133AP
Price 39.95
Catalog # IBM IS133PC
Price 39.95

Two person vocabulary games, including hangman, fill in the missing letters, unscramble, synonym match, tic-tac-toe, and word search help students learn new words. Word lists included.

Marauders of the Lost Ark
Catalog # Apple IS134AP
Price $49.95
Catalog # IBM IS134 PC
Price $49.95

An adventure story in which students acquire treasures throughout the ark by supply missing vocabulary words. Wrong answers branch to definitions. Hints are available but they cost points.

Misadventures of Cooperman
Catalog # Apple IS135AP
Price 49.95
Catalog # IBM IS135PC
Price $49.95
Catalog # IBM 3.5 IS135PC3
Price $49.95

Software presents a story in which students travel to a foreign city and become involved in a series of misadventures. Students must choose correct vocabulary words to proceed with story.

Wordwise: Analogies
Catalog # Apple PD04AP
Price $49.95

Six lessons which gives practice with all types of analogies.

HARTLEY COURSEWARE, INC.
133 Bridge Street
Dimondale, Michigan 48821

Analogies Advanced
Catalog # 14-12 Apple
Price $49.95

Advanced work in analogies using content area words supplied by

eighth to tenth grade level teachers.

Analogies College Bound
Catalog # 14-13 Apple
Price $49.95

Prepares students for analogy questions on college entrance tests. Hints are given to help students understand the relationships.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LEARNING SKILLS CENTER
Bloomington, Indiana

Textbook Marking Strategies

Using Your Biology Textbook Efficiently

Using Your Psychology Textbook Effectively
No Catalog #
Price each $40

Students try strategies for studying texts but not vocabulary instruction is included.

JAMESTOWN PUBLISHERS
P.O. Box 9168
Providence, Rhode Island 02940
(401) 331-7257

Comprehension Skills-Understanding Vocabulary
Reading Level 4-8
Catalog # CB10M
ISBN 241-2
Price $5.25
Reading Level 8-12
Catalog # CB10A
ISBN 242-0
Price $5.50

Students read a short selection and then answer questions about several words used in the text. Students choose word meanings and answer questions about word parts.

Single Skills Series-Vocabulary in Context
Reading Levels 3-12 (10 booklets)
Catalog # Varies per book
ISBN Varies per book
Price $3.50

Students read a short selection, complete the last word of the selection, and then choose the meaning of vocabulary word used in the selection.

Vocabulary Drills-Intermediate Level for grades 6-8
Catalog # 770
ISBN 448-2
Price $8.75

Vocabulary Drills-Advanced Level for grades 9-12
Catalog # 771
ISBN 447-4
Price $8.75

Each book is divided into ten units. Each unit is then divided into five sections. Sections one and three of each unit are based on reading selections which contain the vocabulary words. The selections represent types of reading material that people encounter on a regular basis: newspapers, magazines, general fiction and nonfiction, textbooks and reference materials. Sections two and four teach Latin and Greek roots in the words being studied. Section five includes five different kinds of exercises which look at multiple meanings, roots review, choosing the right word, recognizing root forms and putting vocabulary to use in a game.

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
College Sales Department
Front and Brown Street
Riverside, New Jersey 08075-1197

Rubin, Dorothy. Vocabulary Expansion. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 2nd ed., 1991.

A combined text and workbook which presents words in context and emphasizes overlearning with numerous practices. End-of-chapter reviews and tests included.

TOWNSEND PRESS
Pavillions at Greentree #408
Marlton, New Jersey 85053

Building Vocabulary Skills (7-9)
ISBN 0-944210-79-1
Price $7.30

Improving Vocabulary Skills (9-11)
ISBN 0-944210-81-3
Price $7.30

Advancing Vocabulary Skills (11-12)
ISBN 0-944210-83-X
Price $7.30

Each book teaches 300 words or word parts through words-in-context approach. Comes with computer disks.

Pages 23-27 have been removed from this document
prior to being reproduced by the ERIC system

The removed pages can be found in the
Publication "Vocabulary for a New World"
Macmillan Publishing Company
New York

authors
Linda J. Palumba
Cerritos College

and

Frank J. Gaik
Cerritos College

Pages 296-299

READING CENTER DEL MAR COLLEGE

MATH VOCABULARY - DIVISION OF WHOLE NUMBERS

This unit teaches the words used in doing division with whole numbers. Read the unit and complete the activities on this sheet. The answers are listed at the end of the unit packet so you can correct your own work. Four definitions provided by the Math Department follow:

DIVISION = is used to separate objects into equal groups

DIVISOR = If a and b are any numbers, and if b does not equal zero (0), then in the division a ÷ b, b is the divisor (or the number doing the dividing).

DIVIDEND = If a and b are any numbers, and if b does not equal zero (0), then in the division a ÷ b, a is the dividend (or the number being divided).

QUOTIENT = The answer received from dividing

****

Following are the three ways a division problem usually appears:

Quotient

Divisor ⟌ Dividend Dividend ÷ Divisor = Quotient

$$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Divisor}} = \text{Quotient}$$

****

SAMPLE PROBLEM: A store manager wants to distribute 25 new objects equally on 5 shelves. The manager's division problem would be written:

QUOTIENT
5 ⟵ Number on each shelf

Number of Shelves ⟶ 5 ⟌ 25 ⟵ Total Number of Objects
DIVISOR DIVIDEND

****

1. Now you try one: In another part of the store, the manager wants to distribute 20 new objects equally on 4 shelves.

⟌

MATH VOCABULARY - DIVISION

2. Your problem should have looked like this:

$$4\overline{)\,20}\quad =\quad 5$$

In this problem

The divisor is _____

The dividend is _____

The quotient is _____

****

REMAINDER = the number left over when it is impossible to separate objects into a whole number of equal groups.

PROBLEM - A warehouse clerk must place 14 objects into 3 boxes.

4 ← Number in each box
QUOTIENT

Number of boxes → 3) 14 ← Total number of objects
DIVISOR −12 **DIVIDEND**

2 ← Number left over
REMAINDER

SOLUTION: The clerk can place 4 objects in each box and have 2 objects left over.

****

The answer to a division problem with a remainder is frequently written: 4 r 2

$$3\overline{)\,14}$$

****

3. Now you try one:

$$4\overline{)\,9}\quad =\quad 2\text{ r }1$$

In this problem:

The divisor is _____

The dividend is _____

The quotient is_____

The remainder is _____

****

SAMPLE PROBLEM: A wheat farmer ships 192,600 bushels of wheat in in 9 railroad cars. Find the amount of wheat shipped in each car.

STRATEGY: To find the amount of wheat shipped in each car, divide the number of bushels (192,600) by the number of cars (9).

You try to set up the problem here:

)‾‾‾‾‾

4. **SOLUTION:**

```
      21405 r 5
    ____________
9 ) 192650
   -18
    12
    -9
     36
    -36
      050
     -45
       5
```

In this problem:

The divisor is _____

The dividend is _____

The quotient is _____

The remainder is _____

****
****

READING CENTER DEL MAR COLLEGE

REAL WORDS IN HISTORY VOLUME I

Slides and Tape prepared by Vicky Roth

****

Word 1: **orthodox**

Sentence: People of this time could be jailed for speaking against the **orthodox** beliefs of the Church.

ORTHODOX = Traditional beliefs and practices - often established religious beliefs and practices

1. _____

Word Parts:

ortho = straight, or to make straight or standard

dox = opinion or thinking

orthodox = straight or standard opinions or beliefs

****

Word 2: **autocratic**

Sentence: The citizens of the region had no choice but to obey the autocratic ruler.

AUTOCRATIC = a system of government in which one person or group has total power

2. _____

Word Parts:

auto = self or run by one's self

cratic or **cracy** = government or type of rule

autocratic = rule by one person or a group of people

****

REAL WORDS IN HISTORY VOLUME I PAGE 2

Word 3: public domain

Sentence: Revenue was generated by offering blocks of the **public domain** to developers.

PUBLIC DOMAIN = land that belongs to the people, to everybody

PUBLIC DOMAIN = things that are no longer protected by copyright laws

Word Parts:

DOMAIN = area or region of rule or control

PUBLIC DOMAIN = those areas over which no one person has authority. The authority belongs to the public.

3. _____

****

Word 4. ratify

Sentence: The amendment needed to be **ratified** before it would become part of the Constitution.

To **RATIFY** = To approve formally

4. _____

****

Word 5: utopian

UTOPIAN = LITERALLY = no place

UTOPIAN = Now used to describe beautiful but impractical visions of a perfect life.

Sentence: The Society's dreams of building a **utopian** colony were destroyed by the realities of the cruel New England winters.

5. _____

****

HISTORY WORDS - VOLUME I SELF-CHECK TEST

Directions: Write the letter of the word that matches each definition on the line in front of the correct definition. Note that some words have more than one definition.

****

A. autocratic
B. orthodox
C. public domain
D. ratified
E. utopian

****

_____1. traditional beliefs and practices - often established religious beliefs and practices

_____2. things that are no longer protected by copyright laws

_____3. to approve formally

_____4. no place

_____5. a system of government in which one person or one group has total power

_____6. land that belongs to the people, to everybody

_____7. beautiful but impractical visions of a peaceful life

HISTORY WORDS VOLUME I - WORDS IN CONTEXT

Directions: Using the five vocabulary words listed below, fill in the blanks in the selection below to best fit the meaning in the context of the whole selection.

autocratic orthodox public domain ratified utopian

In 1830, Joseph Smith founded the Church of the Latter-day Saints,also called Mormons. In addition to Smith's divine revelations, a Council of Church Elders _____ most of the rules Smith decreed for the close-knit community. The Morman practice of polygamy (being married to more than one person at a time) was not generally accepted by members of more _____ Christian groups and caused the sect many problems with their neighbors. In 1846, after Smith's murder, Brigham Young led the Saints to the Great Salt Lake area which was then in Mexican Territory to escape the American community and legal pressures which warred on the practice of polygamy. Young established a(n) _____ community where he controlled all land, economic, and religious policy. The community established small intensely cultivated farms on previously desert land and prospered. In 1848, the United States acquired the great Salt Lake Basin and two years later Congress organized it as Utah Territory with Brigham Young as the territorial governor. As Americans moved west, land that had been in the _____ was bought by individuals and settled. Dozens of Mormon communities were scattered over the region. By the use of irrigation, the early Mormon settlers created their _____ dream out of the dry desert sand.